A SAD RETROSPECT

A feeling of sadness will come over you if you fail, within the ensuing eight days, to avail yourself of the great bargains we are offering in

Strictly All-Wool Light-Weight Suits!

We are making the greatest cut ever known in Indiana, and never exceeded anywhere, East or West.

A \$10 Suit for \$6. A \$12 Suit for \$7.50. A \$15 to \$18 Suit for \$10.

5 and 7 W. Washington St.

TRAVELERS' INDEX. (BIG FOUR Rail- Way)

THE CINCINNATI EXCURSION. \$2.50 for the round trip. Tickets good returning 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th and 5th—five days—for only \$2.50. The Mænnerchor and the Turnyerein go this line and tickets purchased by the members of these societies will be helping them so much. Get tickets of the members of the Mænnerchor and Turnyerein. Tickets will also be on sale at the Union Depot and com-pany's office, corner Washington and Meridian streets. Cincinnati never offered so many attractions. This will probably be the last \$2.50 excursion. SEE OUR SPECIAL RATES.

The next harvest excursion will be Sept. 11. Kansas, Colorado, New Mexico, Wyoming, Nebraska, Dakota, Minnesota and Montana at less than one

Oskaloosa, Ia., and return, \$12.05. Tiekets will be sold Sept. 3 to Sept. 10. account of Iowa Yearly Meeting; good thirty days for return.

kota, Montana and Minnesota, one-half rate, Cincinnati and return, every day, including admission to Exposition, or "Fall of Babylon,"

very low.

California and return, good sixty days............ 73.85

TIME CARD.

CINCINNATI DIVISION. CINCINNATI DIVISION-SUNDAY TRAINS.

Depart...........7:10am 12:05no'n 5:20pm 11:20pm Arrive......3:25am 10:38am 3:30pm 6:13pm Pullman palace cars, elegant reclining chair cars, and parlor cars between Indianapolis, Chicago and For tickets, sleeping-car accommodations and all in-formation call at Union Depot or Model Ticket Office, corner Washington and Meridian streets.

J. H. MARTIN, Dist. Pass. Agt.

WHITE CAP OPERATIONS.

How They Buildozed the Managements of Southern Indiana Summer Resorts. Special to the Indiana. ous Journal.

LEAVENWORTH, Ind., Aug. 23.-There are good many humorous anecdotes in connection with the White Cap raids. The White Cap business was used on the famous summer resort, French Lick Springs. A wealthy syndicate of Louisville purchased that resort, and it was managed by Alex. Gilmore, an ex-steamboat captain. They spent \$20,000 fixing the place up, and when finished it was almost perfect. Colored waiters were introduced, together with a good deal of red tape. An iron fence was put around the sulphur springs, and all those who wanted water had to get tickets. 'A colored waiter was placed in charge, and he laddled out the water visitors only, and the country people were left out in the cold. Rates were put up to \$4 and \$5 a day. The hotel refused to buy any of the country marketing. A great many of the country people made their living by selling their marketing to the hotel. All this change was so sudden and unsatisfactory that it shocked the rural inhabitants. The colored help all at once commenced to leave. They got White Cap notices, and the owners of the place were informed that they the former manager, was again put in charge. White Sulphur Springs, nine miles from Leavenworth, was treated similarly. A big ball was given one night and a negro prompter was worked into service. White Caps took offense and sent a notice to the proprietor to discharge

The various names the raiders are known by are the White Caps, Ku-klux, Mupups, and Knights of the Switch. They have an extensive organization-a regular ritual-a blood-curdling oath, and their borses are trained as well as the men. Property has depreciated, and no one wants to come here. One farmer sold his place for \$250. It was well worth five times that

Lee Barks, a son-in-law of the richest farmer of Crawford county, failed to provide wood for his family. The White Caps called on him, hisched him up to a cart, and made him haul wood like a horse all night. They then curried him like a horse, drove him to a creek and made him drink like a horse, and put him in the barn and made him eat corn by a number of terrify-

Two good Presbyterian deacons fell out. They hadn't spoken for twelve years. The White Caps took a gun from one of them and left it at the other's house, and told him to tell his neighbor where the gun was on penalty of a thrashing. There is now being organized a counter-organization of Black Caps, to drive the White

Intimidation in Tipton County. Special to the Indianapolis Journas-

TIPTON, Ind., Aug. 23.-The Journal correspondent was handed the following letter to-day by Prosecutor Walt Mount:

WHITE CAP NOTICE TO HOMER DAVIS. Hobbs, Ind., July 17, 1888. At a meeting of the White Caps last night, we decided to notify you never to appear against the parties you have filed affidavits against, as they are innocent of whipping you or having any hand in it, and we don't propose they shall suffer for anything they are not guilty of. We learned from White Caps who visited Tipton the other day, who you filed against, and there-

fore we know who they are, and don't propose

You know why we whipped you. It was for stealing, not working the roads, laziness and applying for help from the township, trying to live off the tax-payers without working. You promised to leave Tipton county and never come back. You lied, and now we warn you never to appear in Tipton on day of trial, or any of your friends. If you do, we will whip every inch of hide off your - back, and if that don't do, we can stretch your - neck, and we will get you no matter where you go. We warn you never to let any of us see you again in Tipton county. We will whip you every time we catch you in

This is our advice to you. You can take it or you can take the advice of your friends, lawyers. doctors, etc., but we mean business and expect to do business, and the --- lawyers can't help themselves. You can't live in the State of Indiana and appear against innocent parties. The White Caps are organized all over the State, and are watching you down. It was none of your near neighbors who whipped you-not one of them had any hand in it, and don't you molest

tree in sight. By the order of the captain of 100 White Caps. SYLPHIUS RHODAMANTHUS, Secretary. The foregoing was pinned on the front gate of Homer Davis, the man who was whipped by the White Caps, immediately after he had filed affidavits against Murray and Essex. They warned him not to appear scainst the accused, but he did so, and they were convicted. Davis is still in the county, and it yet remains to be | mortally wounded, and Walker Malone and seveach whether they will carry out their threats. | eral others severely.

WHEN INDICATIONS. FRIDAY-Fair weather; warmer winds.

And it's "your play." We have "cut for deal" in several departments of our great We have cut the prices in order to make a deal in the goods—and it is to your advant-

TheHatSale

Not merely all Straw Hats. These are cut clear down nearly to the give-away price. BUT WE HAVE CUT ON ALL HATS. A \$2.50 Hat for \$1. A \$4 Hat for \$2.50.

The Summer Shirt Sale. The Underwear Sale. The Cassimere Sale. A clean cut all the way through. Thousands have taken advantage of it. Don't get left. It won't last always.

THE BEGGARLY SURPLUS.

The Capitel Amused Over the Sudden Disappearance of the "Condition." Washington Special.

The mysterious disappearance of the alleged surplus is the one topic of engrossing interest at the Capitol. After all the ponderous logic which has been expended on this subject and the didactic essays which have been transmitted to Congress by the Executive to the exclusion of other topics of a pressing public importance, the ridiculous outcome is irresitibly comical. Friends and foes alike are sniggering over it. The facts as stated in the Tribune dispatches are corroborated to-day by official figures given out on the joint authority of the committees of appropriation of both House and Senate. Instead of a demoralizing, hideous and dangerous surplus of a hundred and fifty millions or so, there are hardly twelve and a quarter millions in eight, and even this amount is liable to be whittled down still further by demands from sources not included in congressional appropriation bills, as pointed out in these dis

There is no dispute as to the figures given. In round numbers, the appropriations passed, or pending in conference and on the way to certain adoption, are as follows: Army, navy, Indian, diplomatic and consular, pension, legislative and judicial, postoffice, Military Academy, river and harbor, fortifications, and sundry civil bills -\$288,764,000; deficiency bills resulting from the failure of the last Democratic House to appropriate the absolutely necessary known requirements of the public service-\$18,227,000; public buildings and miscellaneous relief birls, \$5,636,000; permanent appropriations, \$115,640, 600; all of which (with the smaller details, berein omitted, added thereto) make a total prospective expenditure of \$428,269,520, being an increase of \$64,084,730 over the appropriations of last year, against a prospective revenue of \$440, 563,734—thus leaving a possible surplus of \$12,-294,213, which, if the Mills bill should pass, would be converted into a deficiency of more

The clerks of the House and Senate commitness that there is a reduction in the fortification bill as passed by the House of two and a half millions and a duplication of a similar item in another bill of three millions. But against this there are pending numerous public-building bills in transit to the executive, which will probably receive approval, unless the member urging them is of the "Allentown" persuasion, and in the estimates given no account is taken of the numerous private pension bills. These sources together will more than offset the allowances made on the fortification account, and the figpres can therefore stand.

Net surplus in sight, \$12 94,263. For this sum the judustries of the country have been called upon to stand still, and the wheels of legislation have been blocked. This exposure, of course, leaves the newly-enlisted administration organs in a plight which it is charitable to call humiliating. They denied, with robust rhetoric, the statements of the Tribune and other wellinformed journals, just as they would deny, with adequate inducement, the revolutions of the earth, and assert. with Brother Jasper, that the "sun do move." Official statements from the Democratic appropriations committee now dis-On both sides of the Capitol the denouement

is regarded with much amusement. Republican Senators admit that the joke is on them as well as on the House, and that in accepting and attempting to treat seriously the cry of a danger-ous surplus they "leaped before they looked." They propose to look now, and look very thoroughly into this whole question, including the method of keeping the treasury balances. One leading Senator remarked laughingly to-day that it reminded him of the old story of the problem propounded by one of the English kings to his counselors as to why a large-sized fish could be placed in a bucket already filled with water to the brim without causing any of the water to run over. "The story," added the Senator, "is a chestnut. Of course, you remember that after a number of most learned theories had been advanced to account for the phenomenon, one of the savants suggested that a bucket of water and a fish be brought in for practical demonstration. This was done, and the condition that was supposed to confront them was found not to exist."

Indiana Pensions.

Pensions have been granted the following-

Minors of John E. Linn, Bourbon; Volney Peelman, Vevay; J. S. Millman, Coatesville: W. Dudley, Bryant; J. F. Workman, Maysville; Jos. Warren. Huntingsburg; E. L. Wheatley, Normanda; B. F. Bishop, Indianapolis; Ira Jonsonbaugh, Idaville; J. R. Gibbs, Milltown; Robert Steele, Clifton; Asa N. Johnson Tilden. Increased-F. M. Kelley, New Albany; Henry Stonebrook, Worthington: W. H. M. Dunlap, Mitchell; Samuel Garrison, Clay City: T. R Cook, Saulsbury; Simon Crall, Warsaw; Jacob Emmet, Indianapolis; A. C. Weaver, Pittsboro; W. G. Hungerford, Rockville; H. H. Kirk, Haney's Corner: Joshua Wayne, Laconig; A. J Clark, Heitonville; D. Tilney, Mooresville; D. F. Seright, Sandusky; Daniel Hudson, Tennyson; Alexander Kelley, Bloomington; John Bauer, Terre Haute; Jos. Hill, Young Creek; Joseph Snodgrass, Pierceton; John H. Weylan, Oakland City; James McJames, Madison; Frank Saurpus, Evansville; D. H. Hair, Elrod; J. R. Carr. Rushville: Cook Burk, Bloomfield; A. C. W. Vaughn, Lafayette; F. M. Stingley, Clark's Hill; E. E. Drake, Logansport: F. D. Rundell, Martinsville; J. H. Updyke, Brookville; Lindley Ruddick, Seymour; Thomas N. Sefton, Lagrange; James H. Smallwood, Cashville: Reuben Pence, Muncie: R. S. Beck, Gass Mills; N. Browning, Newburg; Perry Cox, Michigantown; John Gurhad, Remington; C. C. Fidler, Bed-ford; David Field, Mooresville.

Favorable Report on Benedict. WASHINGTON, Aug. 23 .- Mr. Richardson, of Tennessee, to-day presented to the House the majority report of the special committee having in charge the investigation of the Government Printing Office under the present and last administrations. It is a comprehensive defense of Mr. Benedict's management of the office, and a comparison between that and Mr. Rounds's management, with conclusions tending to show that there has been more economy and honesty of service and a much better condition of affairs generally since Mr. Benedict assumed charge. It acquits Mr. Benedict of every charge made against him, and liberally commends his conduct of the office, Mr. Gaillinger, of New Hamp-

shire, will soon present a minority report. Murderous Fight at a Church Meeting. MACON, Ga., Aug. 23 .- Near Monticello, today, at a Baptist Association meeting, a desperate fight occurred between the Tyler and Malone families and their friends. Thirty shots were fired in one minute. James Malone and Sam Tyler were instantly killed. Ed Tyler was

TEST OF THE SAVINGS BANKS

Mr. Blaine Kindly Furnishes His Democratic Critics with a Few Facts,

Which Demonstrate the Truth of His Recent Statement as to Comparative Savings of English and American Wage-Workers.

Splendid Showing of the United States in Comparison with Great Britain.

A Magnificent Presentation of Facts and Figures Which Will Delight Republicans and Overwhelm Democratic Cavilers.

JAMES G. BLAINE.

The Maine Statesman Tells Some Things He

Knows About Savings Banks. BANGOR, Me., Aug. 23.-After two days of rain, to-day opened clear and cool, and but for the muddy streets the conditions would have been as perfect as could be desired for the Republican demonstration. Mr. Blaine, accompanied by his sons, Walker and James, Colonel Coppinger, Hon. George B. Loring and Dr. Doane, of Massachusetts, arrived on the train from Augusta at noon, and was escorted to the residence of Hon. C. A. Boutelle by uniformed clubs, accompanied with a band. The speaking of the day took place in Center Park, where stands had been erected and seats placed. A crowd, estimated at from 5,000 to 6,000 persons, had assembled and packed the space in front of the speakers' stand. When Mr. Blaine was seen approaching the audience broke into applause and the band struck up "Hail to the Chief." As Mr. Blaine stepped on the platform ringing cheers were given. The meeting was called to order by M. G. Trask, chairman of the city committee. He introduced Hon. Lewis Barker, who introduced Mr. Blaine as the "Grand Agammenon of the Republican forces, the shepherd of the people, our own James G. Blaine." [Applause and cheers.] His speech, which follows, was written. and he confined himself closely to the manuscript, which he had in his hand. A slight hoarseness was noticeable during the latter part of the speech, and once he stopped for a minute to ask president Barker for troches. The speech was as follows:

"Fellow Citizens-In a brief speech which made in the city of New York, on the day of my arrival from abroad, I remarked, as illustrating the superior condition of laboring men in the United States, that the wage-workers in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland did not have in the savings banks of that country as large a sum to their credit as did the wage-workers of the comparatively small State of Massachusetts in the savings banks of that State. A day or two afterward this ponderous and most significant fact was violenty contradicted by many Democratic papers. They one and all perverted my statement by imputing to me the declaration that there was a larger aggregation of money in the savings-banks of Massachusetts than there was in the savings banks of the British isles. As I happened to know quite as well as the gentlemen who contradicted me the exact figures in both cases, I was very careful in making my statement, so I confined myself strictly to the wage-workers in Great Britain and Ireland, and Fire the amount to the credit of the wage-workers in Massachussetts. It will be shown by the report of my speech in the very papers which afterward misquoted it. It is really in that special feature of the deposits that the pith of the whole question lies. Let me now give the figures for Great Britain and Ireland, and in so doing I will use dollars instead of pounds, so as to make all comparisons the more quickly apprehended, and I will give the British depositors an advantage of 3 per cent. in reckoning the pound equivalent to \$5. The total amount at the close of the last year in both the sayings and postal banks of the United Kingdom was, in round numbers, \$520,000,000. But the whole of this sura was by no means to the credit of the wage workers of the Kidgdom. Under the English law, various other classes are permitted to make deposits, both in the savings and postal banks. From an authoritative British publication you may learn that persons of independent means, professional men and their wives, letter-carriers, revenue officers, pensioners and their wives; so also may minors having accounts in their own names: so also may females described only as married women, widows or spinsters; so also may trust accounts be dein education, male and female, which includes professors in universities and colleges, principals and teachers in all other schools. The limit for any one depositor is \$150 per year, and the amount cannot exceed \$1,000 with interest. What proportion the depositors of wageworkers bears to the whole is not officially reported, but, as in this country, is seemingly estimated. I found in England that belonging wage-workers was variously stated-some putting it as low as 10 per cent. of the total deposits, while most of those from whom I sought information put it at about 25 per cent. For the sake of being just, and even liberal in the comparisons, let us estimate it at 35 per cent., or more than one-third of the total deposits-a sum equivalent to \$182,000,000, belonging to actual wage-workers in the kingdom. That is an estimate many millions higher than was

made me by an Englishman of whom I made "Let us now turn to Massachusetts for the other side of this comparison. At the close of last year the total deposi s in the savings banks of that commonwealth was more than \$317,000,-000, and this in addition to \$58,000,000 in trust companies and co-operative banks, which also received deposits from wage-workers, but of which I shall take no note, confining myself to the savings banks proper. As in England, there is no official statement as to the occupation of depositors, but at the treasury office of Massachusetts it is estimated that 75 per cent. of the whole amount, or \$237,000,000, belong to the wage-workers of the State. In the case of the British depositors, I assigned them 10 per cent. more than any estimate which I received in England. So now let us reduce the estimate of the treasury of Massachusetts by 10 per cent. and assign only 65 per cent. to the credit of the wage workers of that State, and the amount will be found to be \$206,000,000, or \$24,000,000 more than the United Kingdom.

amount to the credit of the wage-workers of the "I beg you, gentlemen, to take in the full force of this statement. I am making comparison between the savings of the wage-workers of a kingdom accounted the wealthiest of Europe. with a population of 38,000,000, on the one hand, and on the other hand the savings of the wageworkers in one of the smallest States, territorially, of the American Union, with a population, at the last census, of a million and three-quarters (1,783,085), and only a little more, perhaps, than 2,000,000 to-day. The British artisan, working under a system of absolute free trade, the Massachusetts workman working under a well-organized system of protection-the figures have such portentious meaning that it is no wonder the free-trade Democratic papers fly from them and reject their conclusions. But they cannot escape, for I am willing, after vindicating, as I have, the correctness of my own statement, as made in New York, to take the statement which they imputed to me, and ask them to publish the figures and the comparisons which are so readily deducted. Admit, for the argument, that the whole sum of \$520,000,000 in the savings banks belong to the wage-workers of the United Kingdom, and that on the other hand the \$317,000,000 in the savings banks of Massachusetts belong to the wage-workers of that State. What, then, is the inference? That the wage-workers among thirty-eight millions of people have saved the one sum, while the wageworkers among two millions of people have saved the other; or that nineteen wage-workers in England have saved \$260, while one wage-worker in Massachusetts has saved \$150.50, or that one wage-worker in Massachusetts has saved as much as twelve wage-workers in England.

"But I anticipate the fling from the Democratic editors that these startling statistics are in Massachusetts, and that she has always been especially favored in the accumulation of wealth by the protective tariff, and has grown rich at the expense of other States of the Union. Let them, then, turn to New York, whose electoral

vote transferred the national administration to the Democratic party. New York has to-day about 6,000,000 of people, or, perhaps, somewhat less than one-sixth of the population of the United Kingdom. Their saving banks contained, at the beginning of this year, \$505,000,000—within a small fraction, or if the exthange be correctly made, the full equivalent of all the deposits in the savings and postal banks of the whole United Kingdom. If the United Kingdom had the same proportionate amount of deposits in her savings and postal banks as New York, the sum total would exceed \$3,000,000. York, the sum total would exceed \$3,000,000, and would almost offset her gigantic national debt. Or, if you please, take another State which helped to give the country a Democratic administration—Connecticut. With only a little over six hundred thousand people at the last census, she has \$102,000,000 deposited in her savings banks. Or, if you choose, without further considering individual States let us group New York with the vidual States, let us group New York with the six New England States, and you will find that the aggregate amount in the savings banks of the seven States to-day is \$1,100,000,000. The amount in these respective States belonging to wage-workers in every State except Connecticut is reckoned at 75 per cent. Connecticut estimates 65, while in New York the estimates exceed 80 per cent. But to make the statement abundantly safe, take 65 per cent. for the whole, and you have over \$115,000,000 in the savings banks of the seven States credited to wage-workers. To state the fact in other words, you find an American population of 11,000,000 in which the present savings of the wage-workers are four times as great as the savings of the wage-workers among the 38,000,000 people of Great Britain and Ire-

"At this point the Democratic advocate of free trade answers that these great gains to the wage-workers came from their industry and thrift, and were not in the least helped by a protective tariff. Let us see. For twenty years preceding the enactment of a protective tariff, in 1861, with the exception of a short period of between three and four years in 1812-46, the country was under a low revenue tariff, precisely of the kind new recommended by President Cleveland and approved by the Democratic party in Congress. At the end of that period the savings banks of New York and New England had total deposits of \$149,000,000 Allowing the wageof the total deposits as they now have, their share would be \$97,000,000. We are now in the twenty-eighth year of a pro-Congress, and made more effective from year to year as industrial experience enabled Congress rom time to time to correct and adjust its workings. How, then, stands the matter at the end of twenty-eight years of protection? The wage-workers of New York and New England have \$715,000,000 to their credit, or nearly eight times the amount gained under twenty-eight years of free trade in the same States. The population of the seven States at the close of the long era of free trade was 7,250,000, and their population in this twenty-eighth year of protection is presumed to be 11,000,000. The wageworkers of these States, toiling under a revenue tariff such as is recommended by the President, had earned a surplus amounting to \$13.50 for each person of the entire population, while the wage-workers for the later period, under a protestive tariff, have earned \$65 per head for the total population; or, in other words, the average wage worker, under a protective tariff in the United States, has been enabled to save five times as much as the average wage-worker under

"But the Democratic advocate of free trade thinks that he can escape from the crushing force of these figures by his favorite cry that these earnings of the laboring man in New York and New England have been made at the expense of the agricultural States in the West. I first snewer that manufactures are so rapidly spreading that there are no longer agricultural States in the sense in which that term was used a generation ago. Under a protective tariff manufactures are springing up everywhere, and already some States in the West--notably Ohio, Indiana and Illinois-have an annual product from manufactures amounting high up into the millions. But, secondly, I answer that I have no need to interpose the manufacturing interest in stating the progress and development of the West. For in twenty years of protective tariff

wealth has increased in a far greater ratio in Arrenitural States of the West than in the seven manufacturing States which have adduced in the Esst. In 1861, for instance, the six Western States of Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnecota, Iowa, Kansas and Nebraska bad a population of 2,500,000, and an aggregate wealth by the census of 1860 of \$870,000,000. To-day they have a population of perhaps 11,000,000, the equal of New York and the whole of New England. We cannot give the statisics of aggregate wealth, either in the West or in the East, later than the census of 1880; but in the twenty years between 1860 and 1880, these six Western States had increased their aggregate wealth from \$870,000,000 to \$6,375,000,000, an increase of more than seven-told. New York and New England had three times the population of these Western States in 1860, with an aggregate wealth of \$3,700,000,000-To-day the population of these States is about the same as the Western States, while their wealth in the twenty years between 1860 and 1880 increased only three-fold, amounting in 1880 to \$11,286,000,000. The ratio of development between the manufacturing States of New York and New England has therefore not been onehalf so rapid as that of the six agricultural States, which I have named. They have not, posited, including all joint secounts or princi- it is true, the same amount of cash to the credit pally for minors; so also may persons engaged | of the wage-workers, but they have in great and flourishing cities, in long lines of railways, in improved farms, in the increased values in great cities, in new towns, in the prodigious production of grain, in the countless flocks and herds, an increase of agricultural wealth to which the expense of the Western farmer under a revenue tariff bears so slight a comparison that it can hardly be stated. "Lastly, the objection to the conclusions present comes from the Southern Democrat,

who, forgetting the interests of his section, is

urging the revival of free trade. He considers

that the South has been robbed for the benefit

of the North, and hugging this monstrous delusion, he strives to place the Union back under the old free-trade systems of the ante-bellum period. Yet the beneficent effect of a protective tariff can be even better illustrated by the recent history and development of the South than by the progress of the North. By census of 1860, seventy-one years after the federal government was organized, the Southern States, or, to describe them more accurately, the slave-holding States of the Union, had acquired property amounting in the aggregate to \$6,800,000,000. One-third of this total amount, or certainly over \$2,000,000,000, was reckoned as the value of the negro slaves. Eleven of these States went into rebellion, at the end of which they had lost the institution of slavery, with all of its assured money value. They had used up four annual crops for war purposes. They had lost all their ready money and their stocks. They had lost a quarter of a million of the youth of their land, and had disabled as many more. They had subjected all their fair and blooming section to the blighting and devastating influence of the sword to as great a degree as the seven years' war had afflicted Prussia, or the Napoleonic struggles had France. Coming out of the war in 1865, defeated, discouraged, almost destroyed, the Southern people set to work, under the influence of the protective system, made good the two \$2,000,000,000, which they had lost in slaves, repaired the ravages and damages of war, and in the short space of fifteen years they had acquired, by the census of 1880, \$2,100,000,000 of property more than they had possessed by the ceasus of 1860. If the financial and industrial condition of the South should be ascertained today, it would be found to have two and a half to three times as much property as they had on

that direful day when they rashly fired on "Nor must I omit in this hasty review of the condition of our community under a protective system to call your attention to our splendid Stateson the shores of the Pacific. In 1880 the mines of California liad greatly diminished in value; immigration had fallen off; agriculture had not been largely developed; manufactures were not fairly started. The total property of California and Oregon was but \$233,000,000. A new career opened to them with the enactment of the protective tariff in 1861. The ranch, the farm, the viceyard were everywhere developed and cultivated, manufactures grew rapidly, and the region which a few years before had been one great miners' camp became one of the most prosperous and promising of the whole Union. California and Oregon had in twenty years, by the census of 1880, added more than \$1.250,000,000 to their wealth, and have been accumulating in far greater ratios during the last eight years, which result we have no official returns. Besides an immense product of cereals and of an enormous growth of wool, California is entering upon the cultivation of the tropical products which have been brought home to us over both oceans, and if not arrested in her industrial progress in the workshop, on the farm, and in the orchard, she will acquire a prestige and wealth which will put her in the front ranks of the States of the Union. Imperial in extent, our Pacific slope is destined to be imperial in the strength and spleudor of her full development.

"Fellow-citizens of Maine, I have said nothing

as yet specially concerning our own State.
Argument is not, in fact, needful in the presence of these thousands of witnesses to the progress which she has made since 1860. Up-held, encouraged, stimulated by the protective system, Maine has increased her wealth more than three-fold and is daily progressing in an even more rapid ratio. But our progress is now to be arrested, our property threatened by the recommendation of the President of the United States and the action of the Democratic party in Congress. The tariff bill which the Democratic House has sent to the Republican Senate impairs every industrial interest in Maine, and even threatens the destruction of some. From the granite quarries on our coast to the lumber-camps in our forests, from the cotton-factories of York and Androscoggin to the starch factories of Aroostook, from the wool-growers of, the hill country to the lime-burners of the Penobscott bay, every pursuit of our people will be injuriously affected by what seems to be almost the maliguity of the proposed legislation. What has Maine done that the Democratic party should be allowed to cripple and destroy her great material interests? For all the radius ical changes in our complex industrial system which President Cleveland recommends, and which the Democratic House has seconded, the which the Democratic House has seconded, the one excuse, iterated and reiterated, is that the tariff system had produced a large surplus. The simple truth is that the surplus was allowed to accumulate by the mal-administration of the Treasury Department—a surplus which it was both the right and the duty of the Secretary, under the law, to apply to the reduction of the public debt. We are not allowed to ascribe motives for public action, but I cannot refrain from saying thatfunder any Republican Secretary that has ever had charge of the Treasury the surplus would have been steadily employed in the payment of the debt, and would not have been allowed to accumulate to the detriment of the business of the country and to the loss of millions of the people's money. If Secretary Fairchild, had followed to accumulate the country and to the loss of millions of the people's money. ple's money. If Secretary Fairchild had fol-lowed the line of the law President Cleveland would never have found the 'condition' upon which his message of last December was based. Never in the history of the world has there been such progress in the development of agri-culture, such vast accumulation of material wealth as have been realized in the United States since the policy of protection was adopted section, every State, every class of workers. Our national advancement has been the cause of gratitude at home, of amazement and admiration abroad. President Cleveland now proposes to interfere with the system of protection which has wrought these great results. He proposed to institute dangerous experiments where we enjoy the full record of fortunate experience: to give us change where we now have stability; to commit us to doubt where we now have certainty-not to give us a system that has brought upprecedented prosperity, but return to a system which in our past history has three times ended in a bankrupt treasury and created wide spread distress both among the wage-workers and capitalists of the country. I do not believe the people of

the United States will approve the President's policy. I am sure the people of Maine will disapprove it with emphatic voice. "Friends of the protective system, remember with your work and with your ballots the fidel ity and ability with which Charles A. Boutelle your Representative in Congress, has labored for your interests. Return him to his post of honorable duty by an increased majority of votes, and a still larger increase of your trust and confidence, if that be possible. Remember, also, that the aggregate expression of Maine's opinion will be registered in the vote for our candidate for Governor, Edwin C. Burleigh, every inch a man, and with every breath a stout defender of protection. And, finally, remember that the vote in Maine in September will be an index of how strongly the popular strength is consolidating in support of our splendid national ticket of Harrison and Morton-two candidates who represent on every page of their political records, and every purpose that inspires them, the great principles and patriotic purposes of the Republican party.' Mr. Blaine here closed, and his retirement

was accompanied by enthusiastic cheering.

JUDGE THURMAN.

A Restful Day at Port Huron-A Visit to the

Aged Judge Bunce. PORT HURON, Aug. 23.-It was the intention of those with Judge Thurman to give him a quiet day to-day, and this be has had, although there have been some interesting and affecting incidents during the day. Port Huron is a quiet little city in which rest is possible, and the Judge obtained a magnificent night's sleep, which has been followed by a day almost equally restful. After a late breakfast by the Judge, Collector Ward took the members of the party in carriages to the home of Judge Zephaniah Bunce, an old and tried Democrat, who lives on his farm four miles below this city, on the St. Clair river. The drive is a delightful one, and was greatly enjoyed. Judge Bunce is 101 years old and totally blind, but he is erect and vigorous, and welcomed the party on his front porch, where he and Judge Thurman enjoyed a pleasant and interesting conversation. Born in 1787, when the Constitution of the United States saw its birth, and which year has its name given to the fam ous ordinance of '87, Judge Bunce is full of political anecdote about characters past and present. He is a native of Hartford, Conn., was born on the farm on which the famous Charter Oak was located, and removed to Michigan in 1817. He has been a Democrat all his life and voted at every opportunity. Before the State was admitted to the Upion he was a member of every territorial Legislature and also served as a judge of one of the old territorial county courts. After Michi-Legislature and as a probate judge. Of recent years his time has been passed quietly on his farm, and the visit of Judge Thurman to-day was a pleasant occasion for him as well as an enjoyable one to his distinguished visitor. Judge Thurman enjoyed the conversation

greatly, and the two were loath to part. This visit to Judge Bunce kept the party until later than had been anticipated, and it was after 5 o'clock when they reached Huronia Beach, Carriages took them to Fort Gratiot, at which point they took the electric road to the beach. The road is one of Thomas A. Edison's inventions, and runs past the home of his father, Samuel Edison, who, hale and hearty at over eighty years of age, sat in his front yard to give a warm greeting to the man for whom he will vote for Vice-president. An enjoyable conversation was held here for a few moments, Mr. Edison's bright and intelligent interest in affairs being especially enjoyed by Judge Thurman and

commented on by him. At Huronia Beach the cottage of Mr. D. W. Brooks, of Columbus, has been tastily ornamented with flags and flowers, and an informal reception was held, all the residents, old and young, uniting in welcoming their guests: Light refreshments were served, and the party prepared to leave, but the young ladies, of whom there were a large number present, were louth to part with the Judge. When he endeavored to leave they surrounded him, and to escape from them he paid a tribute to their beauty and cordiality by kissing one and all, and evidently was ready for more. In the evening another informal reception was held at the palatial home of Collector Ward, the people of Port Huron turning out in good numbers to do honor to the

THEY WANT PROTECTION.

Significant Incident at the Tytus Paper-Mills

at Middletown, O. encial to the Indianapolis Journal. MIDDLETOWN, O., Aug. 23.-At half past 7 last evening the residents were startled by the firing of canon, but great was their surprise when the Harrison Club, headed by the Middletown cornet hand, came marching down Third street and the Charles Sumner Club up Main street, when they halted in front of the Tytus paper-mill. The band played some patriotic airs, while the employes of the mill raised a flag staff on the mill and ran up the American flag and streamer on which was painted "Harrison, Morton and Protection." Then the proprietors were surprised when Major J. T. Sutphes, in behalf of the ninety-two employes of the mill. presented them with the staff, flag and streamer, hand in band with the owners in the fight for protection of home industries. The wages of these operatives average from the dayboy to foreman, \$11.84 per week, while in a mill of the same character in England it would be \$5.28 per week. Under the present law of protection they manufacture seventy tons of paper, per week. These men are so well educated that they know that at the present rate of duty on paper, the competition is very close, and that if the duty is taken off the market can not [Continued on Second Page.]

BIG MEETING AT RICHMOND

A Crowd of Twenty-Five Thousand Republicans Greet the Governor of Ohio.

Turnout of Voters Vividly Recalling Scenes and Incidents of the Great National Campaign of Forty-Eight Years Ago.

Governor Foraker Handles the Democracy in His Usual Vigorous Style,

Which Seems to Meet the Hearty Approval of Indianians-Col. S. D. Sayles Nominated for Congress in the Third District.

THE RICHMOND MEETING.

An Immense Attendance of Republicans-Effective Speech by Gov. Foraker.

Special to the Indianapolis Journay. RICHMOND, Ind., Aug. 23.-A perfect day, following a week of inclement weather, favored the Republicans, who, to-day, opened the cam-

paign in this city-indeed, in the State, this being the first formal demonstration of the party in Indiana, and it was a formal demonstration, both in the character of the processions and meetings held, both day and night, and in the vast number of people it attracted from both eastern Indiana and western Ohio. The long trains on the various roads came in packed, and the people of neighboring towns and the surrounding country came in with their huge wago na and strings of vehicles from every direction. As in the campaign of 1840, some came from so far they had to start yesterday and camp out over 'cht, and a number of them came with as decked with coon-skins and live iffed bears, deer, foxes, etc., and occupied by veteran voters of that time. The number of strangers was most reasonably estimated at 25,000, and Gov. J. B. Foraker and the other distinguished gentlemen present, including all of the State officers, felt called to remark that they were as favorably impressed with the intelligent, patient, listening character of the people as with their vast numbers; while those better acquainted with the make-up of the delegations were especially pleased with the number of former Democrats they contained. The only thing to

regret was the inability of General Hovey to be here. The Tippecance Club included men from Ohio running up in years to eighty-eight, who came as far as would have been a day's journey in their early life. Governor Foraker addressed the afternoon meeting at the Glen, the city's hundred-acre park, and the crowd surrounded him to a circumference at which it was impossible to hear a word. The cheering, when his name was mentioned at the beginning of an introduction, was so deafening that nothing more was heard of it, and when it had subsided he provoked a laugh as general by asking: "Did anybody get away?" His speech, which, throughout, met with frequent outbursts

of applause, was as follows: Fellow-citizens of Indiana-Allow me to commence by returning thanks. I thank you for the compliment of the invitation that has brought me here. I thank you for the privilege it affords me to participate in the grand work you are doing in this political contest. I want also to congratulate you. You have done a number of good things this year. You have done a good thing in making your nomination of your candidate for Governor. It is a great pleasure to me to aid in the election of so gallant a soldier, distinguished a statesman and splendid a gentleman as General Hovey. It was my fortune to be one of his comrades in Sherman's march to the sea. He was a terror to Democrats at that time. He will prove equaly so now. He had a faculty then of carrying his banner to victory. The Democrats of his district can testify that he has not quit that habit. I know enough of him to know that after the

next election the Democrats of the whole State

of Indiana can join with those of his district is giving the same testimony. But you are to be especially congratulated because, in addition to choosing such a leader for the party in the State you have the distin guished honor of giving a leader to the Republic ans of the whole country. We are all in love with and proud of General Harrison. Ohio, the State of his birth, has a peculiar pride in his distinguished success. It is far more gratifying to us than I can express to witness the many manifestations which you have given that you appreciate the great honor that has been conferred upon you, and that you appreciate also the grave responsibilities that rest upon you in consequence. We have noted the zeal and enthusiasm with which you have taken up the work of the canvass, and I congratulate you upon the determination you evince to discharge your duties with respect to it with the utmost fidelity. We are gratified because we see that you are to render your party and your country service on the 6th day of next November that will be worthy to rank with the very best work of the best days of Oliver P. Morton. We know what the Republicans of Indiana can do when they try. We know you are trying, and therefore it is we know that the fifteen electoral votes of this State are to be given to General

Harrison. That is gratifying because it means victory, not simply a victory for the Republican party, but for the whole country and for every individual citizen of the land; a victory for Democrats in spite of themselves, as well as for Republicans. Republican victories are always important, but it can be safely said that at no time since the war has a Republican victory been so important as it is now. * * . I want to talk to you about the issues that have been joined. What are these issues? " " A FREE BALLOT AND A FAIR COUNT.

They are, in the first place, whether we are to have a free ballot and a fair count, and in the second place, whether we are to continue the policy of a protective tariff. The Republican party holds the affirmative as to both of these propositions; the Democrats say no to both. The question as to a free ballot and a fair count comes first, both in order and importance. It goes before every other question, for the simple reason that it goes directly, and in a vital way, to the very foundation idea of our government. That idea is popular government; that the people rule; that their voice shall be the supreme law of the land; that they shall determine who shall be President, who shall be Senators and members of Congress, and, acting through these representatives, duly chosen, what our laws and policies shall be. If this idea be not upheld and enforced we have no popular government. Our institutions are gone. What is the use for me to come to Indiana to discuss the tariff, or any other question, unless it be first settled that should I succeed in persuading you to agree with me you will be allowed to vote with me? But we are told there is no trouble here; that every man can vote as he pleases in Indiana, and have his vote honestly ounted, and that what is done at some other place is not your concern. Let us look at that idea for a moment. This

is Wayne county. You have here a large Republican majority. Suppose the Republicans of this county had it in their power and had the disposition to prevent the Democrats of this county from voting for their candidate for Governor at the approaching election, and should do so; or that, by fraud the count, they should prevent their vote from being honestly returned. Clearly, every Democrat in this country, without regard to whether the result would be affected or not, would feel aggrieved and have just cause of complaint. But would the wrong be limited to the Democrats of Wayne county! Why, no, of course not; more particularly not if it affected the result. No argument is needed to show that every Democrat in every county in your State would be outraged. It would be an outrage upor your Constitution, on your laws, on your candidate and on every one of his followers. It would be a crime against our institutions. This is pre-

such an offense. But take another case. Suppose by like meth ods a Representative should be chosen from some county to your State Legislature and thereby the party majority should be deter-mined in that body. What is the result! The